

MOORISH CRISIS WORN OUT.

EUROPE SEES NO DANGER EVEN IF CONFERENCE FAILS.

Germany's Attitude Annoying and Delegates Are Restless Stories of American Intervention Are Declared Absurd—The Kaiser Seeking Compensation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The situation at Algiers really begins to border on the ridiculous. Germany's silence is getting on the nerves of Europe, especially financial Europe, which is in almost hopeless doldrums.

Absurd stories have been circulated in the last few days about how the bloodiest war of modern times is to be avoided. We have been told that President Roosevelt is about to leap into the breach between France and Germany and wave back the advancing hosts with the flag of peace and conciliation. To-day it is solemnly affirmed from Berlin that the Kaiser has decided to withdraw the tariff demands on the United States strictly on the understanding that the American Government will support the German position at Algiers.

Both yarns are ridiculous, because no war crisis exists. Neither Germany nor any other nation is seeking a *casus belli* in the Morocco conference. The only peril is that the Kaiser will carry his policy of bluff to the point of no danger. The attitude of his representatives so far as known up to the present moment is scarcely less than impudent. They are demanding further concessions as the basis of a compromise, when the only concession thus far made has been by France in agreeing to go to the conference at all.

Germany is following her traditional course of seeking compensations. She does not care much whether they are gained in West Africa, Asia Minor or the Far East. She has nothing to lose and everything to gain in playing this game. There were renewed hints this week that she is anxious to acquire special rights at Mogador and would gladly give France in return a free hand in the rest of Morocco. That would give Germany a naval base on the west coast, a proposal which would be opposed by Great Britain more strenuously than by France. Germany's only chance of gaining such an important point will be by bearing out the patience of the delegates and their masters. She hopes much from the weakness and indifference of the British Liberal Government.

There is apparently little to justify her expectations, although the delegates who have now wasted a month at Algiers are beginning to show signs of restlessness. Even Mr. White, the American representative, says frankly that he is not going to stay forever. It is by no means certain, however, that the conference will prove abortive. Thus far the result is now contemplated in diplomatic circles with increasing equanimity and an absence of all immediate apprehension.

The failure of the negotiations would not signify war, at all events not in the near future. The Sultan would then go on in the same old way. Anarchy would continue and Germany would fish in the troubled waters of Morocco, just as she is doing so successfully in Constantinople.

ALGERIA, Feb. 17.—M. Revoll, France's chief representative at the Moroccan conference, handed to-day to Count von Radowitz, Germany's chief representative, a reply to the German note of February 12. A German secretary, hearing the note, has started for Berlin.

IDLE THOUSANDS SUFFERING.

Roads' Relief Fund Exhausted—More Than 30,000 Workmen on the Streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—More than 30,000 unemployed are wandering around the streets of St. Petersburg. Their sufferings in the bitter cold weather have been increased by the closing of the soup kitchens owing to the lack of funds.

There was great depression on the Bourse to-day. All Government securities fell heavily. The sales are ascribed largely to the exceptionally tempting conditions of the new lottery to be issued by the Government to meet the position created by the failure to raise money abroad. The scheme of the Finance Minister is to issue 200,000,000 rubles in 50 ruble bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, to be extinguished in fifty years. The drawings will be semi-annually for prizes amounting to 800,000 rubles, which will be similar to the French and Spanish bonds.

From the Marchals of Nobility of the great agricultural provinces vigorous protests are being addressed to the Emperor and the Government against the methods now sanctioned for tranquillizing the peasantry until the Duma is convoked. The landowners state that the Government officials are advising the peasantry not to buy lands from the owners under the present purchase system, because when the Duma assembles the land will be granted for a nominal price.

Many points are brought forward by individual proprietors to show that their class is intended to be thrown overboard to save the bureaucracy, whose policy is to rally the peasantry to the autonomy at all costs. M. Staritzky, a large landowner, writes that the expropriation of private owners to conciliate the peasants will have effects which the Government does not perceive. The productivity of land under peasant cultivation is 30 per cent. less than under the great landowners, owing to the better culture which the latter are able to adopt.

If the big estates are abolished then Russia's export trade, which amounts to 15 per cent. of the whole crop, will either cease or diminish by one-third, in common with the total crop. Even in the latter case it will mean a loss of 150,000,000 rubles in foreign trade, which will soon result in the necessity of sending money abroad to adjust the trade balance.

KING ALFONSO TO THE POPE.

Sends Message by Marquis De Tovar Concerning His Marriage.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Marquis de Tovar, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, who, after being in Madrid for some time, left that city for Rome on January 25, was the bearer of an autographic letter from King Alfonso to the Pope with regard to the King's coming marriage with the Princess Ena of Battenberg.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, Pretender to the Spanish throne, has sought an audience of the Pope in order to protest against the Pope's consent being given to the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg.

Painting by Unknown Artist Brings \$5,045.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A portrait of a lady was sold at auction to-day for \$3,045. The artist is unknown, but the picture is of the early English school. The price is surprising, as such pictures generally bring only from \$100 to \$250. An etching by Whistler, "The Girl with a White Dog," brought \$130.

TOKIO AWAITS PRINCE ARTHUR.

Special Honors for One Who Brings Order of the Garter for the Mikado.

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—The nation awaits with deep interest the arrival of Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is due next Monday, bearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter, with which he is, as the representative of King Edward, to invest the Emperor. The Japanese are especially pleased that the Mikado will be the first Garter knight for the last three centuries to receive the Garter in the original form, which King Edward recently restored.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Arthur. It is announced that the Emperor and the Crown Prince will meet him at the Shimbashi railroad station. For the first time in history the Emperor will leave his palace to meet and welcome a guest. The only approach to such a thing was in 1891, when he went to Kobe to console with Nicholas, the present Emperor of Russia, then the Czarovitch, who had been attacked and wounded by a Japanese fanatic. Then the imperial journey evoked deep protest, despite the nature of the occasion.

Prince Arthur and his suite, of which Lord Redesdale, who speaks Japanese fluently, is the principal member, left England on January 11. The "star and George" the Prince has with him, for the Mikado are in diamonds. The George is a figure of the Saint encountering the dragon and is worn as a pendant to the collar. The star, which usually is of silver, has a St. George's cross in red enamel, surrounded by a blue garter, bearing the motto of the order: "Honi soit Qui Mal y Pense."

The first week of the Prince's arrival in Japan is to be devoted to ceremonies of state. The next three weeks will be spent in travel and sport, including a visit to the Mikado's forest, which is very strictly preserved. The Prince will leave Japan on March 10.

It is thirty-six years since a member of the British royal family has visited Japan. The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, then Duke of Edinburgh, visited the country in 1869 and was introduced to the Mikado by Lord Redesdale, who, as Mr. Milford, is now secretary of the British Legation at Tokyo.

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

Loubet Says Farewell and Expresses His Admiration for America.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—President Loubet, who will be succeeded to-morrow by M. Fallieres, gave a farewell reception to the Diplomatic Corps to-day. The ceremony was held in the Elysee Palace at 10:30 o'clock.

President Loubet was surrounded by the members of his military and civil establishments and by his personal staff. The corps was fully represented, the only Ambassador absent being Robert S. McCormick of the United States, who is on his way back from a visit to America and is not due in Paris till to-morrow.

Count Tornelli, the Italian Ambassador, as dean of the Diplomatic Corps, read a touching farewell. The paper trembled in his hands from his emotion as he read. President Loubet made a fitting reply. Then each representative, in the order of precedence, passed the President and shook his hand. President Loubet spoke to each.

Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Bailly-Blanchard and William Blumenthal, respectively second and third secretaries, and by Capt. William S. Guignard, the Military Attaché, expressed the embassy's regret at the departure of M. Loubet from the Presidency. M. Loubet replied: "I shall carry into my retirement esteem not only for the American Embassy but for the American Government and the American people, whom most of all I admire."

NEW LIMIT IN MEASUREMENT.

Dr. Shaw Can Now Get Records Up to One Seventy-Millionth Part of an Inch.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dr. P. E. Shaw, physical science lecturer at University College, Nottingham, has constructed an instrument of marvellous delicacy, whereby measurements up to the one seventy-millionth part of an inch can be made.

He has been experimenting almost nightly on this instrument for five years, working in vaults under the university. He had to work at night when all the factories were closed and traffic in the streets was suspended.

The apparatus has to be suspended by rubber bands from a specially made frame in a box covered with thick felt. The delicacy of the instrument is such that the vibrations of an engine 100 yards from the vault make it impossible to work with it.

It has already been applied to practical use in the improvement of telephones. It will measure the smallest audible movement of the telephone diaphragm. It is also expected to benefit the wireless system, as the most delicate color, and will aid physicists in studying nature, possibly even the movements of the molecules of matter.

DEAN SWIFT DID MARRY STELLA.

Newly Discovered Letter Seems to Clear Up That Disputed Point.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The discovery of an unpublished letter in the library of Christ Church, Oxford, clears up the literary mystery of Dean Swift's relations with Stella. The letter was written by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Bishop of Meath, to Archbishop Wake and is dated July 27, 1723. The Bishop writes:

"There was reported to be a promise of marriage between a young woman named Miss Van Ommer and the Dean. She designed to give him all her fortune, which was about £5,000, but on discovering that the Dean had already been married to Mrs. Johnson, daughter of Sir William Temple, she became indignant and made a new will."

The letter corroborates in detail the information as to Stella's announcement of her marriage and her wish that the correspondence with Dean Swift should be published, a request with which her executors refused to comply. Altogether the letter makes the evidence of Dean Swift's marriage to Stella strong to strong.

50,000 HUNGRY SPANIARDS.

Mobs Raiding Bakeries and Stealing Cattle in Andalusia.

SEVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Mayor has told a Cabinet Minister who is making a tour of Andalusia that the misery of the desperate workmen was goading them to acts against the public security. The starving people, he said, stormed the bakeries in many places and cattle stealing was common. The situation had been aggravated by recent frosts, which had destroyed the young sugar cane on the plains of Malaga and Granada, which was a most unusual occurrence.

There were, the Mayor said, 28,000 persons unable to procure work in the Province of Seville alone. In the town of Osuna there were 4,000. Altogether in the provinces of Seville, Granada and Malaga there were, it was calculated, 80,000 persons out of work.

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ENGLAND FACES GOOD TIMES

AND TARIFF ISSUE MUST WAIT FOR A FULL HEARING.

Atmosphere Not Favorable for Propaganda of Protectionism—Balfour Remains Unionist Leader, but the Real Victory Belongs to Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Balfour remains the titular leader of the Unionists in Parliament, but to Mr. Chamberlain belongs the real complete victory. To the last he refused steadily to recede even in the slightest degree from the position he had taken up, and until Monday night Mr. Balfour adhered to his vague and carefully undefined attitude of addressing his constituents. Then he examined everything, repudiated nothing and committed himself to nothing. By Thursday he had executed a volte face as unexpected as it was complete and ranged himself alongside Mr. Chamberlain.

The Unionist Protectionists rejoice over the restoration of unity in the party, declaring that the malcontents are a negligible quantity. The Unionist free traders, on the other hand, are rejoicing in the clearing of the atmosphere. The Spectator, which is their chief organ, declares that it feels "nothing but satisfaction that the force of Balfour opposed to Chamberlain has come to an end and at last there is a clear division of Unionist free traders and Unionist anti-free traders. Now that sophistries and evasions have been swept away there is no longer ground upon which to begin the work of reconstructing the Unionist party on a free trade basis."

As has been said before the Liberal victory at the polls cannot be accepted as an accurate interpretation of the electorate's opinion on fiscal reform and there is a growing feeling that the question will not come to a head for a considerable time. Trade returns are flattering, "good times" are in vogue and it is felt that the atmosphere of content is not favorable to the propagation of such a wide reaching change as the substitution of protection for free trade.

The education bill will probably be one of the first important measures to be tackled by the new Parliament. The question of religious training is the difficulty which is dividing the educationalists into various parties from High Church to pure secularists. The Rev. Mr. Stubbs, the Dean of Ely, writing to the Times to-day in regard to the effect on the national character of non-religious training, quotes a letter from the late Dr. Donald of Trinity Church, Boston, which was written in 1862 with a view to urging High Church members to modify their demands in order to minimize the risk of pure secularism. The Rev. Mr. Donald wrote:

"I fear you will finally be compelled to adopt the theory of purely secular education such as we have, but it is a bad theory, for while it works in respect to educating the mind and in imparting secular knowledge it utterly fails to train the pupils morally. Our children lack and conspicuously lack the temper of obedience and respect for law. They also show a certain insensitiveness to the fundamental principles of right and wrong which I can explain only by the fact that they are receiving no religious instruction and precious little religious influence."

English Curates From the Masses.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Bishop of Colchester says the curate famine is acute so far as the supply of candidates from the upper classes is concerned. He declares that the curate of the future will be drawn from the ranks of the working classes. For a long period Church of England curates have been mainly recruited from the classes, but they will now have to be obtained from the masses.

French Plays at the Bijou To-night.
The first attempt of the French population to form a permanent French theatre in this city will be made to-night at the Bijou, where "L'Anglais tel qu'on parle," by Tristan Bernard, and two other comedies will be given. The performances are a success, others will be given, and it is hoped that there may be next season a company giving performances regularly in French.

Woman Guest Burned to Death.
An Old Slave in Ashbury Park Hotel.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Agnes Logan, 63 years old, who had been a slave, was burned to death to-day in her room at the Belmont Hotel, where she was a guest. This morning the landlady, Mrs. Pastore, heard a noise up stairs. Going to Mrs. Logan's apartment she found it afire and on the floor was the woman, writhing in agony. Mrs. Pastore snatched her up and carried her to another room, where her husband had been turned out by Mrs. Logan's family. She died at 11 o'clock in great agony. It is believed that her dress caught fire while she was lighting an oil stove. She leaves an son, Walter, with whom she expected to sail for Scotland in a few weeks.

Obituary.
James F. Earley, a well known sculptor and decorator, died in Washington Friday night, at the age of 48 years. He was born in Birmingham, England, went to Dublin at an early age and entered the Royal Academy when he was 16 years old. In 1881 he came to America, settled in Washington and since then has devoted himself to church sculpture and decoration and work for the government. Of the most prominent monuments were the decorations for the Government buildings at Omaha, Buffalo, St. Louis and Portland, Me.

Obituary.
The Rev. Root A. Lowther of Fishkill, N. Y., is dead of cancer. He was 54 years of age and a prominent member of the New York Methodist Conference. A widow, daughter and four sons survive, one of whom is a Methodist minister.

Obituary.
George I. Amdehl, head of the brewing company bearing his name and one of the oldest business men in Albany, died yesterday. Although 51 years old it had been his custom up to a few weeks ago to go to his office every day.

Obituary.
Lieut.-Col. George E. Hughes, veteran of the Northwest Rebellion and ex-Chief of the Montreal Police, died yesterday. Col. Hughes also fought as a Zouave under the Papal flag.

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Legations Will Take Precautions to Meet a Possible Outbreak.

Obituary.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PEKIN, Feb. 17.—The withdrawal of